

by hollowing out one side of a stout log, for nearly its entire length, and covering the groove thus formed with pieces of thick plank. The bark should be allowed to remain undisturbed, where practicable, for a protection to the wood. The general arrangement of the flume and its valves is indicated in the diagram. As the valves do not work automatically, such a "plug-trunk"—as it is called—would appear to be better adapted for ponds located in other than tidal regions.

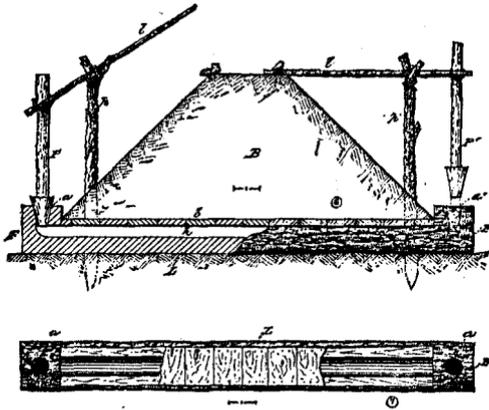


FIG. 7.

So much of the wood-work, in all these constructions, as is exposed to the air, and particularly such parts as are subject to the alternate action of the air and water, are liable to decay, and should be protected by thick coatings of paint, or other preservative material. Such parts as are imbedded in the earth will last for years.

34.—SPAWNING OF CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN TROUT, REARED IN CONFINEMENT, FROM EGGS BROUGHT FROM McCLOUD RIVER.

By FRANK N. CLARK.

[From a letter to Prof. S. F. Baird.]

Our rainbow trout have just commenced spawning. The first eggs were taken day before yesterday, and we now have about 5,000. They are from three-year old fish that were hatched and grown at this station. There is a marked difference in appearance between these eggs and those of same kind direct from California, ours being identical in size and color with brook-trout eggs.

NORTHVILLE, MICH., *February 15, 1883.*